e Theo tree-Hard Kitke. one-es Stutt, Brookery, 7th sv. and distan Nible's Gurden—Mintenky. Row York Aquaciem—The Chines of Kormandy.

ntre Comique - Multigan Goard Picula Wallack's The tre-Orm Schills.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a usoful auxiliary by all who are carnestly working for the re-form of the National Government. Throughout the Presidential canyass of 1880 THE SUN will give its readers a fall, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be-Beving shat the evils which have so long bess the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Hascox and Exchange, the nominees of the National Republican Democrany. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keeptor the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, briery, and corruption, and in the central a, common sense

And patriousen.

To all those who sympathise with our purpose, we comment the circulation of Tax Werkly Sex. In order that they may most effice utily cooperate with us, we will send The Weekly Sex to clubs, or single sub-scribers, post paid. for twenty-five cents till the

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the THE BUN, New York City.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

From his Own Secon Testinony before the Puland Committee, Jun. 14, 1872. I never owned received, or agreed to receive my such of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Paritie Ruthress

wer any distilateds or profits arising from either of them. From Judge Peland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873-Garfield's Testimone

The facts in regard to Xr Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he arreed with Mr. Amos to take ten shares of Credit Multipler stock but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend to bonds and sold them for minety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent, each dividend, which together with the price of the stock and interest left a balance of \$390. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield. by a check on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Garfield then od this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for

From the New York Times, Pob. 19, 1873. ers. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of

From the New Fork Times, Feb. 20, 1873. The character of the Cresht Mobilier was no secret

The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock way not on that account innovent. The dishonor of the act. as a participation to an obvious fraud, still remains. Some of them have induiged in testimony with refer

ance to the matter which has been contradicted. The dee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the hers. This can only be done on the ground that at is metrose testimony given under outh is marally, if not input;

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes

From the New York Trillane, Feb. 19, 1873. James A. Garneld of Ohio had ten shares; never patt a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation becan, be was anxious to have considered as a loan from

Er. Oakes Ames to himself. Wall, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, decrived their country ents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transsetton to be disgraceful.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for brillery

the men take were bribed should go with him.

This State will enjoy an extraordinary importance in the approaching elections. The Republicans are making great efforts to get possession thereof.

If both Indiana and Onlo should vote for the Republican candidates in October, it would be almost impossible to get them to vote for HANCOCK and ENGLISH in November. But, more than this, the influence of such a result upon the voters of Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York would be damaging to the Democratic party.

In fact Indiana in October will do more toward deciding the Presidential election than any big State can be expected to do in the final contest.

The Democrats would do well accordingly to pay a good deal of attention to political developments among the people of Indiana.

Another Call on Gen. Sherman.

The very day after Congress met, on Dec. 5, in 1876, Gen. SHERMAN wrote his first let- from Republican newspapers, and notably ter to Gen. HANCOCK, soliciting his views on the political situation at that time. No immediate answer was returned, and he then wrote him a second letter, dated Dec. 17, 1876, to which Gen. HANCOCK made his memorable reply of the 28th of December.

This correspondence originated with Gen. SHERMAN. It was not called for in the line of his duty, nor by any professional necessity. He had a reason of his own and a reason relating to his partisun connections and to the designs on the Presidency, for seeking the opinions of leading officers, some of whom were distrusted at the White House, and others of whom were suspected of being unfriendly to the conspiracy.

These letters were intended to feel the pulse of the doubtful commanders, and to | election, and the aggregate result shows a commit them so distinctly that the conspirators at Washington would know upon whom to rely in an expected contingency, and how to shape the military part of their programme. While they were not official setters in form, they concerned a matter of the very highest official importance.

Gen. Grant had gone out of his way to declare that in a certain event, he would see to it that HAYES was inaugurated, and he meant to use force for that object if in his opinion it became necessary, he making himself the sole judge of the necessity. He made every preparation for the purpose, by collecting artillery and other troops at the capital, by putting them on a footing of actual war, and by connecting the arsenal, the House of Representatives. the War Department, and the White House by telegraphic wires, so that orders and action would follow each other instantaneousiv. GRANT had also threatened to imprison Democratic leaders of the House if they passed a given point in defending the rights of Mr. TILDEN.

These facts and jucidents, taken in connection with the frauds of the Returning Boards in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana; with the well-known designs of the conspirators to retain possession of power at any cost; and with the announced Intention of Mr. FERRY, President pro ten. of the Senate, to count the votes as WELLS and Anderson had counted them, give point

to Gen. SHERMAN'S correspondence. It was known at Washington in the winter

but the precise nature of those communications was confined to a limited circle of confidants. All reason for privacy passed away long ago; and when a call was re-cently made for Gen. HANCOCK's letter, it was referred to Gen. SHERMAN as the originator of the correspondence, and he consented to the publication.

Gen. SHERMAN thus opened the door to longed existence. publicity, and he cannot now properly close it until the whole truth is exposed to public view. We do not assume that his letters are improper, because Gen. SHERMAN was not likely to forget prudence when great interests were at stake, that might involve himself in vexatious troubles. But they belong to the history of that time, and the effort to suppress them now, after Gen. HANCOCK has given his part to the world, is

a compromising fact not easily explained. Gon. SHERMAN may refuse to gratify the public desire, by withholding his letters to Gen. HANCOCK and to others; but that refusal will not prevent the House of Representatives from requiring them to be produced, by a proper resolution. Everything relating to the complications of 1876 belongs to history, and ought to be efficially recorded. Gen. HANCOCK has wisely declared, The army should have nothing to do with the election and inauguration of Presidents." It is proper the country should know what part the army played in the Great Fraud by which HAYES was put in the White House, in addition to the support given to the Returning Boards of the three stolen States. Gen. SHEBMAN has furnished the key to the correspondence, and the House of Representatives should insist upon having the whole of it.

The Republican Victory in France.

Since the popular verdict which overthrew the DE BROGLIE-FOURTOU Cabinet, no political event in France has been fraught with so much significance as last week's election for members of the Councils-General. Coming, as it does, just after the proceedings against the Jesuits, and the action of the Government in the matter of a plenary amnesty, this great and unexpected triumph of GAMBETTA and his friends proves that the hopes of the reactionists and the apprehensions of the moderates were quite unfounded, and that republican institutions may probably be deemed firmly established in that country for a generation.

In the scheme of government framed by the constituent Assembly, these Departmental Councils constitute an important factor, though hitherto always regarded as the strongholds of the monarchical party. Besides their local functions, which are very extensive, they exert a direct influence on the composition of the French Parliament, forming, as they do, a part of the electorate empowered to fill vacancies in the Senate. As was shown in the recent contest on the amnesty question, the several elements which make up the opposition to the present Government still muster a majority of the upper House, and it has been a matter of great concern to Republicans that this chamber should be brought, as prompti; as constitutional means would permit into sympathy and cooperation with the popular branch of the legislature. Heretofore, however, the Republican gains in the Councils-General, though steady, have been slow. Up to the late election, for instance, the partisans of the present Government were dominant in fiftyfive of these departmental bodies, but in thirty-five their opponents still maintained a majority. It required, in other words, only a slight accession of conservative sentiment in eleven departments to give the opposition an actual preponderance in the Councils-General; and just such a revolution of feeling was very generally believed to have taken place in consequence of the cierical agitation against the FERRY bill, and the alarm aroused among the property classes by the return of the Commun ists. That this impression was not only current among foreign observers in Germany, England, and the United States, but was, to some extent, shared by the present only drags back the competent, but it killed; a third and one passenger were badly sters themselves we cannot well avoid inferring from their singularly meek and cautious attitude at two critical junctures. The FERRY bill, it will be remembered, was rejected by the Senate, and Premier FREY CINET was challenged by JULES SIMON. the leader of the opposition in that conflict, to dissolve the lower House and appeal to the people on that This the Premier seemed to

shrink from doing, affirming that existing

laws gave him all the coercive appliances

required, to which the obvious answer was

Why then waste the time of Parliament

over a bill which you now tell us was pure

surplusage? Again, the amnesty measure

introduced by the Cabinet was thrown out in

the upper Chamber, whereupon very threat-

ening language was heard for a day or two

from GAMBETTA's organ, but again the lead-

ers showed themselves averse to going be-

fore the country, and accepted a compro-

mise which in form, at least, adopted the

principle maintained by their opponents.

The truth is that the inflexible demeanor of

JULES SIMON and the Conservatives on

these occasions, and the evident sincerity of their wish for a new general election, were taken to mean that they had received convincing assurances of a widespread change of sentiment in the departments. It is probable enough that such assurances were forthcoming from the clergy and other zealous instruments of reaction, but it is now demonstrated that they were illusory. Not less than 1.312 cantons took part in the gain of 300 seats for the Republicans. The friends of the Ministry thus become masters of seventy Councils-General, and it is expected that the second ballotings will finally leave the Conservatives preponderant in only about twelve departments. The Bonapartists seem to have suffered worse than any other section of the Conservatives, some of the most conspicuous members of their party, like M. ROUBER, Prince CHARLES BONAPARTE, and M. PERALDI, having been defeated at the polls, or having voluntarily withdrawn from a hopeless contest. Nothing, on the other hand, could be more distinct or conclusive than the popular approval of the Cabinet, seeing that no less than five of their number, including JULES FERRY and the Premier himself, presented themselves as candidates, and were returned. We may add that the extreme radicals were no less unsuccessful in this contest than were the

derstood to be. election will be forthwith apparent. Henceforth the Ministry may be expected to evince a contemptuous toleration of M. ROCHEPORT and his handful of sympathizers in the lower House, and to adopt a confident, perof 1876-77 that Gen. SHERMAN had written | emptory tone toward the Conservative ma-

monarchists and Jules Simon's friends of

the Left Centre. The mass of the Republi-

the present Government; that is to say,

they are devoted partisans of GAMBETTA,

Minister, DE FREYCINET, has long been un-

whose mouthpiece and lieutenant the Prime

cans elected were pronounced supporters of

to Gen. HANCOCK and to other commanders, | jority in the Senate. It is extremely doubtful, indeed, in view of existing circumstances, whether Jules Simon could again rally sufficient followers to defeat a Government measure; for an appeal to the country has now become the last thing which reactionlar will, if it would look forward to a pro- | jean public

The Military Academy. The Board of Visitors to the Military Academy have wisely ignored the case of Cadet WHITTAKER in their annual report. They had neither the time nor the means for investigating it; it was not their business to investigate it; they might have uttered some platitude about it, but they have let it alone.

The central feature of their report is a recommendation that the standard of admission to the Academy be raised. This recommendation has been made by many Roards of Visitors before them; they put their views in the following language:

"It would seem that instruction in spelling, in arith netic, in the radiments of English grammar, and in conclustion ought not to be required of professors and officers who are subsequently to teach mathematics. philosophy, chemistry, geology, and law. As a consequence of this low standard for admission such valuable time is consumed in nurely elementary instruction at enormous expense to the Government, and a needicasts large propertion of eadets fail to sustain themselves in competition with those who properly start upon their geademic course with a sufficient knowledge of those prerequiattes."

Here the visitors are aiming at a desirabie end, but they err both in their statements and their inferences. They imply, to begin with, that the professors have first to take up the primary studies they speak of, and "subsequently "teach higher branches. when they have gone over the common school ground. As a fact, the first year's course begins at once with geometry and trigonometry, and with the other higher studies, and no place is at all assigned to the preliminary studies. It is true that faults in grammar are incidentally corrected, both in oral recitations and in written exercises; but that is true also of the best colleges.

In the next place, the standard of admission already fixed by the Revised Statutes requires the candidate to be "versed" in the very studies which the visitors speak of, mentioning arithmetic and grammar by name, as also geography and the history of the United States. The standard, then, is probably high enough, but the trouble is that the boys appointed to the Academy do not reach it. The true element to be raised is the fitness of appointees under the existing standard, and with this the academic authorities have nothing to do. The gist of the objection is to the system of appoint-

It is probable, also, that the base of the trouble, taking the present system of appointment as it stands, is a little different even from that of imperfect preparation. The actual drawback is in appointing youth who, whatever their stock of parrot information, have no real capacity for learning. no brain power. We recall that, in spite of this report, one of the members of the Board of Visitors made the leading point of his speech to the cadets, at their June examinations, an encouragement to the hindmost. He proved by statisties, taking soldiers like GRANT and SHERI-DAN, that cadets graduating about the middle or in the second half of the classes had furnished many of the greatest soldiers that the Academy ever produced. But he might well have added that every great soldier did something well at the Academy. and something useful to a soldier's career. It is not the cadets less brilliant in recitation, or less interested in attaining high academic rank, but the dolts, the dunces, and those who are utterly deficient in power to learn or do anything, that never turn out

The carelessness of Congressmen and others in annually appointing to the Academy dezens of cadets who ought not to be there at all, costs the country dear. It not wastes public money. The Board of Visitors hurt. The other passengers escaped have had made up for them from the Academy books a schedule, which they print as an appendix, showing that no fewer than 229 cadets have been discharged during the pasfour years. More than haif of this number were "recommended for dismissal by the academic board, being found deficient in their studies, while many others were from the same cause permitted to resign." Some were allowed to return, but in most instances they were again found deficient, and sent away. Every cadet thus dismissed as seless costs the country a loss of \$1,750 per year up to the time of his discharge. This is something that Congressmen who make worthless appointments should think of.

The routine matters in this report are much as usual. The buildings, the grounds, the water supply, the sewage, the discipline, the drill, the police, and the accounts all receive praise. The Board were astonished to learn that tobacco was permitted to the cadets, and advise its stoppage at once; they desire the cadets to speak more distinctly in reciting: they recommend anpropriations for fluishing the new hospital, enlarging the cadet quarters, where there are now sometimes three in a room, building a bath house, and increasing the library.

The Modern Trotting Turf.

The recent magnificent performances at Chicago, Buffalo, and Rochester have raised the trotting turf to an importance which it never possessed before in this country, giving it a dignity and endowing it with a truly universal interest that are eminently worth; the attention of moralists, philosophers, and legislators.

The modern trotting horse is peculiarly an American product. It is true they breed a sort of trotters in Russia, but they do not know how to endow them with the power. the elegance, or the speed which shed such glory around the American animal The great horses that have contended against each other in these recent races Maud S., St. Julien, Maxwell, Hannis, Hattie Woodward, and the rest, have made their names more than household words with the people of an entire continent. the poets have taken hold of them. and one of these, audaciously and unjustifiably borrowing the honored name of Mr. ROBERT BONNER, celebrates in a jocose quatrain, which we transfer to our columns this morning, the recent triumph of Hattie

Woodward over a field of notable trotters. Another thing is very evident. No great norse can hereafter win laurels for him self or his owner except in these oper public competitions; and no man who owns fast trotters can hope to find any adequate gratification in the except he puts them up manfully against their peers with the whole world to witness the contest and the vie The practical outcome of this remarkable | tory. Private trials will, of course, stil possess their attraction; but they will only be regarded with interest when they take place as legitimate preparations and tests for the mighty and absorbing conflicts of a public racecourse.

enters upon a new and nobler era; and we have no doubt that, rising from success to success, the trotting horse of the future will outdo even the unprecedented feats which have now been recorded. Let honor and fairness continue to be the rule, and the ists could desire, and it behooves the upper trotting turf will long offer the most fasci-House to show itself amenable to the popu- | nating and popular amusement of the Amer-

Arthur and Harrison.

Senator Conkling is a man of excellent taste. He has nothing to do with James A. GARFIELD, but with CHESTER A. ARTHUR he is intimate and friendly.

GARFIELD is a fraud and ARTHUR is a man of character. It is a pity that Gen. ARTHUR's name is not at the head of the Republican ticket, with some man like BEN. HARRISON of Indiana for Vice-President. Then the Republicans would have such candidates that they would not have to apologize for either of them.

The more people know of Gen. HANCOCK

the better they like him. Time enough has elapsed to make it seem obable that our esteemed friend, Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD of the Cincinnati mmercial, does not intend to pursue the subject of election frauds in New York city. We take it for granted that he has discovered, upon careful investigation, a lack of correspondence between the facts and the original charges and assertions made by the Cincinnati Commer If he has wisely sought information from Mr. JOHN DAVENPORT, who is by no means a bigoted

bruises and a bad fright.

The treatment which the Republican Governor of Connecticut has received at the hands of his party is shabby. At the last election, when it was thought that there was no chance of success, when the more prominent and ambitious Republican politicians began with one consent to make excuse the moment their names were mentioned, when the nomination for Governor was going begging, Mr. Andrews pluckily consented to head what he and everybody else believed to be a forlorn hope. Not only party usage, but common gratitude and decency required his renomination this year. Hence no one who is acquainted with the ways of the nutmeg Republican politicians will be surprised to learn that they have thrust Gov. Andrews aside for another and, we suppose, richer man.

If PIETRO BALBO's life had been spared how eagerly some of our contemporaries would have seized upon yesterday's murder as an iljustration of the ill effect of executive clemency and the necessity of the gallows.

But, as it happens, Balbo was hanged. He has been in his grave not quite a week-not a ong enough lapse of time, one would say, for the alleged salutary effect of his strangulation upon the community to wear off. Yet here already we have another man killing a woman in an access of jeniousy.

The total population of Massachusetts pording to full returns printed in the Boston Advertiser, is 1,783,812. Allowing duly for the markable excess of the female sex in Massaasetts, there must be more than half a militon maies in the State. It is tolerably certain that in all this number there are few handsomer men than the Hon, E. F. WATERS of the Bost Advertiser; it is absolutely certain that there is no handsomer editor. If this fact is not properly recognized in the officially published reurns of the census, injustice will be done to the Hon, E. F. WATERS, and to the newspaper of which he is the chief physical ornament.

Scread out over a national canvass, the Hon, MARSHALL JEWELL certainly impresses dispassionate observers as rather thin. It was generally supposed, however, that when he said "Go!" to the Republican party of Connecticut as though he meant it, the Republican party of Connecticut was in the habit of going. How, then, are we to account for the fact that the Hon, Marshall Jawell's favorite, rich Brother Hove of Stamford, who takes Methodist preachers out in his yacht and draws hig ecks for Wesleyan University, for Republican campaign funds in which he is interested, and or other benevolent purposes, got left in the Connecticut Republican Convention yesterday?

Nobody has yet given the Hon. EDWARDS PRESENCE THE credit he deserves for the deli mey and that with which he refrained, in his ent speech in Ganfinlp's presence, from again comparing the Credit Mobilier candidate to the woman taken in adultery.

A Trrly Good Man Honored at Home. From Judge Howlly's Condensati Speech.

We all have heard of THE Sun. Everybody critical among us: that if the Lord should Yow Itim Descon Richard Smith. (Laugh ter and applaced

A Sunday edition of the New York Tablet will Under such auspices, this form of racing | soon appear, with Major D. P. Conyugham as editor.

THE DEATH OF ANNIE WETMORE, Still Another Account-A Club View of the Conduct of the English Marquis.

Paris, July 29 .- Thirty-three years ago, under the reign of Louis Philippe, the French Chamber of Peers counted among its members a Duke-de Choiseul Praslin-who had assassinated his wife. This week has shown that the English House of Lords possesses a Marquis who has murdered his betrothed. There is this difference: The act of the French Duke fell under the stroke of the law; the act of the English Marquis is one of those which escape the constisement of justice, and can be reached only by the verdict of public opinion.

The nobleman who brought about the fright-ful drama of which all are now talking is Lord Henry Paget, Marquis of Anglesey, as well and widely known in Paris as in London, since he spends nearly as much of his time in the one capital as in the other. His victim was Mrs. Wetmore, one of the most attractive young women of the American colony in Paris, universally esteemed for her grace and wit. On Wednesday the Angle-American community was stu-pelled by the news that Mrs. Wetmore had killed herself in her apartment in the Rue Chateaubriand amid circumstances making the act exceptionally dolorous and pitiable. According to the physicians, she had swallowed a mixture of morphine and laudanum, and death came only after several hours of terrible agony. The corpse, which I saw, testified to the frightful nature of her sufferings. It was the frightful nature of her sufferings. It was rigid, distorted, and entirely black. The face, only vesterday so fine, so charming was unrecognizable. The hands, so rosy, so elegant yesterday, were deformed, crisped, terrilying. Ah, it would have been only justice if the Marquis of Anglessy had been compelled to see that right hand of the woman whom he had once called his darling; that right hand on which he had slipped, only a few weeks before, a betrothal ring bearing this inscription: To Annie Wetmore from the Marquis is in London and while his victim was writhing in spasms of agony he

millingen in the town: There are not extend to Demon and the continue of the c

make certain necessary arrangements for the realization of their projects. At the same time, to confirm his promise in a conclusive fashlon, he gave her the engagement ring speken of above. The poor woman, without a thought of distrust, suffered him to set out. She wan

distrust, suffered him to set out. She was never to see him sgale.

Some time passed. One day she received a letter, only a few lines, announcing that all was over; that the dream was ended. By way of consolation she was to have an income of 1,000 francs a year. It was barely the third part of the noble lord's daily revenue.

What an awakening! One cannot believe all at once in the reality of blows like this; one cannot master the thought that so much love, so many vows, so many plans for the future, were nothing but empty words. The poor woman wrote, pleaded; letters and appeals remained unanswered. Plunged in despair, she still hoped. Another day came. Some one mained unanswered. Flunged in despair, she still hoped, Another day came. Some one broke to her the news that the Marquis, regardless of his piedred faith, trampling upon his scienn engagements, was about to marry Mrs. Wodshouse, one of the queens of London society, whom he had met only a fortnight before for the first time in his life.

I shall not try to paint the tears, the prostration, the despair, which followed this

I shall not try to paint the tears, the prostration, the despair, which followed this news. It is an old story—the romance writers have exhausted it. Yet, the romance always falls below the reality. In valin, friends advised the unhanty woman to claim her rights in the courts. The written promises of the Marquis would have been convincing testimony before the English tribunals, which profeet women against the caprices of Don Juans. If the Marquis should refuse to fulfil his promises, there would be in any case an indemnity proportioned to his fortune and the immensity of the sacrifice of her whom he had deserved and abandoned. Nonle and dismilled, perhaps still cherishing a bellef in him of whom she had made a hero in hor heart, the ill-tared woman refused to resort to these extreme measures. When the day of the marriane arrives she clothed herself in mourning and shut herself up in her room, silent, her eyes streaming tears, utterly crushed. He, fearing scandid, had called to his sid the Commission de Politice—a crowning insulit to her whom he had so una crowning insuit to her whom he had so un-

worthily betrayed.

The peaceable performance of the nuptial ceremony at the English Embassy, in the Faubourg St. Honoré in the presence of four witnesses instead of the crowd of friends whom the noble lord might have expected, demonstrated to him that his lears were only the promotings of a mind troubled by remorse.

"I love him too well," the unharpy woman had said, "to give him pain." And, feeling that her death would be a liberation for this man, the last sacrifice she could make for him size was preparing to die, while he was escorting as preparing to die, while he was escorting is bride from fête to fête in the London salou uietly, without any theatrical airs, the derted woman carried out her project, immo-ing herself to her love, to her grief, as do ase Indian wives who throw themselves upon a pyres that are to reduce their husbands dies to ashes. day the noble Lord Henry Paget, Marquis

To-day the noble Lord Henry Paget, Marquis f Indesey, can breathe freely; he is no henger xposed to the danger of meeting Annie Wetnere on his read through life.

No; it is not just, it is not lest that the lesson of this woman. It is not just that the lesson of this drama should be lost by those who might be tempted to imitate it. Public content has a justice of its own, and it ought to exercise it in this case. Here is a death which cries for venueance. The fact that the guilty man is a lord Marquis, a cousin of the Queen, is not a sufficient reason for shutting our cars and our eyes to this crime.

greater reason for shutting our cars have yes to this erime.
Lord Henry Paget had been chosen President I the Harrier Coursing Society of France. The society has ousted him from that office. Iow could a society of gentlemen do otherses? Following this example, the Cariton hab of Loudon is going to strike his mane from its tooks. Queen Victoria will forbid him to appear hereafter at court, and has fellow nobles, when they meet him, will look the cother way. In France his freends, who request to appear at his marriage, have resolved to to appear at his marriage, have reserved to appear at his marriage, have reserved to consider him as dead. It is they who have spread this sand story, in order that it might get into print—the only means of reaching the criminal. When ordinary justice is powerless, society has other weapons which it can employ, as in this case, against these whom it wishes to excommunicate from its bosom. It is not softened in the three distributions of the property of the p bs should be permitted to violate value the respect due to eaths, the respect due to eaths, the reserved that they should be sale trans

The Parisians have shown that they feel this in unovering themselves before the bier of the ill-started Annie Wetmore, and in nailing to the piliory, Marquis as he is the man who murdered her.

Br. Grozer.

TWO RIVAL CHAIRMEN.

A Curious Spectacle at a Meeting of the West Hoboken Fire Trustees.

The residents of West Hoboken, N. J., have been thrown into a state of excitement by the action of their Fire Trustees last Tuesday night. When the Board met to organize, after the spring election. Trustee John A. Livingstone was declared elected President by a vote of five to four. It was subsequently discovered, however, that there had been a mistake in tallying the ballots, and that one of the votes recorded for Livingstone had been east for another trustee. Livingstone, nevertheless, insisted that he had been legally elected. His opponents. who had a majority of one in the Board, held a who had a majority of one in the Board, held a meeting, and elected Trüstee Clausen President. At the next meeting Livingstons and his friends attended, and he and Clausen both presided, each over his own faction of the Board. The novel spectacle of two men presiding over the deliberations of one body, consisting of less than a dozen members, excited a great deal of comment, and when it became known that the seene would be repeated on Tuesday evening a great throng occupied all the available space in the hall. Shortly after 8 o'clock Livingstone, accompanied by his partisans in the Board, entered the hall, and Livingstone took a chair at one end of the Board table. Clausen, who occupied a sent at the other end of the table, was the first to speak.

tone end of the Board table. Clausen, who occupied a seat at the other end of the table, was the first to speak.

"The Board." he said, in a business-like tone of voice. "will please come to order. The clerk will call the roll."

"Mr. Clausen." interrupted Livingstone. "you yourself will please come to order."

"I am is order, sir." was the reply. "Mr. Clerk, proceed to call the roll."

"I tyou don't obey me, and come to order, sir." exclaimed Livingstone. "I shall call an officer and have you removed."

"I am in order, sir, and you are out of order." retorted Clausen.

"Is there an officer present?" asked Livingstone, as he gazed at the spectators. No policeman appeared, but Trustee Francois, who is one of Livingstone's afterents, and who combines in himself the offices of Sergrant of Police and Town Constable, arose and went out into the street. He returned after a little time, bringing with him Policeman Christian Wittig, Livingstone directed the policeman to arrest Clausen, but as the policeman was about to obey that order, Trustee Brockway, who is a member of the Clausen party jumped from his seat and remonstrated with Wittig.

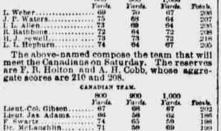
"Are you prepared," he asked, "to assume the responsibility of removing this man?"

The policeman, after scratching his hend thoughtfully for a moment, mutuered in broken English that he would have nothing to do with the dispute and left the room. Francois followed him to the sidewalk, and, after a brief consultation, Wittig returned and walking up to Clausen tapped him on the shoulder and told him that he must leave the meeting. In the midst of a scene of indescribable confusion some trustee moved to adjourn, and a general rush was made from the hall. Livingstone and his friends remained, but as they did not constitute a quorum they turned off the gas and retired,

retired. Clausen, who was released on reaching the streef, gathered his adherents and held a session of the Board in the Recorder's Court, After transacting their business, Mr. Brockway obtained a warrant from Justice Olmstead for the arrest of Wittig on a charge of assault and battery upon Clausen. Wittig was arrested and put under ball.

The Final Practice of Canadian and Ameri-

The final day's practice of the Canadian rifle team and the team from the Amateur Rifle Club of this city was concluded yesterday at Creedmoor, and the teams which will compete in next Saturday's international match were selected. The American team, as will be seen by the appended table, are far in advance of the Canadians. The teams practiced side by side yesterday. Following are the scores.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: The early entry of Mr. Schurz into the political campaign re-calls an incident much laughed over by the veterans of Gen. Hancock's staff who were eye-witnesses of the

splendid leadership which brought order out of the appar mily hopeless wreck and rout of the first day at Get tives, there came face to face with Hancock an officer wearing the uniform of a division commander of the

"General," exclaimed Hancock sharply, as he barred the route of the retiring patriot," place your men be hind that stone wall, sir, and hold them there!" "But, Sheneral" was the deprecating answer of Gen Schurz, who might be pardoned for forgetting in the ex

citement the pure English he always uses upon the political platform." I had no men!" Then"-with an emphasis and with an expletive that fairly raised the future civil service refe "get behind that stone wall yourself, stay there, and fight, sir

The order was obeyed, but doubtless with a secret conviction, which has only grown stronger with the lapse of years, that Hancock who saved the day, was, after all, PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 10.

Indian Troubles in the Northwest.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 11.-The Bird's-Eye WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 11.—The Bird's-Eye band of Indians are reported to be in possession of the stores of the Indian Department at Duck Lake. They are 1.500 strong. Capt Herchmer, on the road from shoal lake to Battle Ford, wirsed dwe of the rimbeaders and took them to Frince Albert. They left one wounded. Twenty of the mounted police had gone to quell the disturbance. But Capt. Herchmer turned them back in puder to avoit an otherwise inevitable collision. Capt. Misore, with five men, has gone from Frince Albert, privately, to try and restore order.

Mysterious Diamend Robbery in London From the London World.

From the London World.

High society has again been startled by a serious jeweiry robbery. In the present case the lady is a surjust decree, and had soent the evening at the ball inven by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marborough House, where, independently of her beauty, she mad been remarkable for the splendor of her than and other diamond or amounts including a receive of rarest porarty. On her return home at about 4s, being weary, the took off some of the ormanents in her dressing room, and omitted to lock them up before returning to rest.

The next magraing the lady's maid sarded her nother mistress by asking what she had done win the jewels, that were then found to be missing; and finite was at the found to be discussed in the law police, who placed all the homechold once sent to the police, who placed all the homechold ound; the second curious leature is that the robbery must have been effected in daylight. The whole value of the jewels was, I hear, £14,000, and of this £4,000 worth is missing.

Dying at 106. Easton, Pa., Aug. 11.-Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, red 1981 died at Phillippours, N. J. Hills markets sged 198, died at Phillipsburg, N. J., this morning, she was born at Black Water, County Kildare, Ireland, it 1774. Her first sickness was on Friday last.

From the Chicago Tribune

Much of McDonald's story is doubtless true.

Reflections at Chantangua. Politically I am sail.
Wrapped in a shroud of shame; None know me but to think me bad, None name me but to blame. They say I sold myself for cash;

Perhaps the charge is true

But there De Golyer Garfield stands. And he was purchased, too I had a scrap of conscience left. And home I hastened, straight; But there De Golyer Garfield stands. The party's candidate.

In silence eat my look; But why is Garffeld high and proud, White I am low and mech! A pretty speech I made shout

In silence still I deeply mourn,

A Christian's course and life; But there De Golyer Garfield stood— It cut me like a knife.

In sackcloth and in ashes I Report of what I did: But Garfield holdly flaunts the shame Which never can be hid

For office now I never strive, Nor seek to run the State: But where De Golyer Garfield stands, The party's candidate. SCH-L-R C-4 PR. BUNDEAMS.

-Dr. W. B. Richardson, the distinguished English physician, is also a dramatist. He has written a play called "A Day with Cromwell."

-The staff of the German army, after suc-

essful experiments, have adopted the telephone to replace, in target practice, trumput signals. In the principal quadrille at the Countess

of Cork's rose ball the Prime of Wales danced with Lady Mandeville, who were a profusion of crimson roses. -The Duke of Portland has had a site prepared on one of his English estates for a heaver vil-lage for a number of beavers imported from Canada.

—The late Pope desired to be buried in

the Camp® Verano at Rome, and his body was to have been exhumed lest month for this purpose, but orders from the Vatican indefinitely postponed the operation.

-An association for the removal of Bishops from the House of Lords has been formed income-quence of the action of the majority of the Bishops on the Burials bill. A clergyman is the Chairman.

-M. Yvon, the eminent French artist, a pupit of Delaroche and medallist of the Paris salon, is engaged on a painting of the battle of Ulundi, deatined for a panorama in London, to be opened next Ma-Potato beetles took entire possession of

a church at Sandoval, Ill. on a recent funday evening. Windows, doors, and seats were awarming with them. Ladies screamed, and the service came to a sudden end. -Paris is rapidly adopting the electric light, even in its present crude stage of development.
Twenty large establishments in the city are nightly illu minated on the new system, and the bonic dazzing to an uncomfortable degree. -So many spurious St. Bernard dogs are

nowadays offered for sale that the superior in charge of the hospice on Mount St. Hernard has decreed that here after a register of all dogs born there or on Mount Sim-pion shall be kept, with a minute description of the animals, and the names of their purchasers -According to the Pull Mall Gazette the

management of the London Times of late has been the author of a good deal of comment in England. Events of importance have been left unrecorded and astonishing blunders have been made to an extent which in any other journal would long since have meant ruit -A Philadelphia cigarmaker decided to

become a physician, and went to little farther prepara-tion for his chosen profession than to put up a sign beside his door. Among his first patients was achild who had the scarlet fever, but he pronounced the disease cholera mantom, and caused death by wrong treatment. -Numbers of the Jesuits expelled from France are daily arriving in Rome, and the Dirito com-plains that they are establishing themselves in an ex-convent at Gallora, near Lariccia, originally given by

the Government to that commune for hospital purposes. It is also stated that the novinate in the ex-Jesuit convent of St. Andrew is about to be reestablished. -A visit was paid to the House of Commons recently by two giants. Chanz, a Chinese, 8½ feet in height, and Von Brustad, a Norwegian, 8 feet 4 inches

in height. They were occompanied by Chee Mah, a Chi-nese dwarf, about 2 feet in height. The three distin-guished strangers were shown into the Speaker's gallery, where they remained for a while listening to the debata. -In 1881 it will be three hundred years ince Don l'edro Calderon de la Barea died in Madrid, and his countrymen are already preparing to con rate the event with suitable magnificence. There is to be a procession illustrative of Spanish art in the statesish century, speeches and poems in honor of the poet, and finally one of his pieces is to be performed on a floating

stage on the lake, or rather coud, of the Buen Retir On July 24 the Defiance, the Brighton coach, which runs between the White Horse Cellar, Lon-don, and Brighton, met with an accident in the Lewis-ham road. The axietree snapped, releasing the near hind wheel, and ploughing up about ten yards of the macsdam road. The passengers, nineteen in number, were all throws violently to the ground, but apart from being much shaken no one suffered any serious injury. Mr. Fownes was coaching at the time.

-It is obviously an outrage for the Chiupo Tribune to attribute this to Mr. George Washington

A farmer who lived near Nantucket
Bemarked to himself: "D—n the luck, it
Is always the way;
Whenever 1 pray
For a shower, it comes by the bucket."

Mr. Childn's poetry is always obitoary in its character; and if he should write about a living Nantucket farmer, it would not be in the profune style of the quoted verse. ...Dr. Forrest, the son of George J. Forrest, President of the Board of Emigration and director of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, recently gave a charming fete at that most beautiful of Italian summe retreats, the Baths of Luces, to the Mayor, Out tore, and a number of Americans and English and Italian nobles and gentry staying there, in rejoicing for the safety of his father, who was on board the Narraganett the night of the disaster, and was in the water for two

hours until relieved by one of the boats from the City of New York. The band of the Seraglio Bridge played alternately the American and Italian national hymns. -A very grand head is Gambetta's, says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette. The lines are ample, and express power at its case. About the temples and over he eyes the development of the forehead is abnormal inmbetta's superiority is not of a kind to awake jealousy and it is so softened by good-fellowship, that a man of talent, who feels small in the presence of the great tribme, does not for that feel humiliated. Gambetta enlovs companionship more than "society," as " society. is understood in our time. He likes clever women if they are unaffected, and he does not believe a woman's rersation can charm a man of intellect unless it is the out come of much study, observation, and long-sustained

nental efforts. The professional beauty would be nothing to him unless her loveliness were lighted up by wit. -When the Prince of Wales came in view it the head of the brigade of Life Goards, at the recent review before the Queen in Windsor Park, wearing, for the first time, its uniform, with helmet and cuirausil omplete, and bearing on his breast the full blue ribbon of the Garter, such a joyous shout of welcome arose as could not have been heard from other throats than thos of Britishers. The Queen's eve brightened exceedingly at this display of enthusiasm, in which she herself seemed to join, and she left the ground with a beaming look of satisfaction. The poor little handful of men, as compared in numbers with the countless hordes which nowadays estitute the armies of foreign potentates, who paraded fore the Queen of England, beneath the showery skie at Windsor, seemed somehow to inspire as much confi dence in the speciator as though they had numbered as many thousands as they did hundreds, so martial and determined were they in aspect, so well disciplined, and

so sturdy and solid in their capability of resistance. -- Very recently a remarkable divorce suit was decided in London adversely to a Mrs. Buller, a fash-ionable lady of beauty, mixing in court circles, who was married first to Mr. Kingscote of the Guards, who ob. tained a divorce from her, secondly to Capt. Buller of the same corps, a famous cricketer, who has now obtained a divorce, there being three co-respondents, Mr. Flower Lord Arthur Hill, and Lord Marcus Beresford, with two of whom the jury found her guilty. She is to be again married to Lord Marcus, the third. Meeting the other day one of the gentlemen with whom it was sought to prove her acquainted at the Churing Cross Railway terminus, she began attacking him with her tongue it terms more familiar in the east than in the west end circles, and on his attempting to make off dashed on him with an umbrells, and actually floored him with a richt hand box on the ear. Cant. Paget Miss Stevens's hus band, has taken an action against her for a large sum of money loaned, in conjunction with Lord A. Hill and Mr. Flower, to her when they were admirers. distes the action, and is willing to stand the loss. He, like Paget, married an heiress.

-The fashionable woman of New York whether in the city or at the seased resorts, is described by a correspondent of the transcents Enquirer as spending much of her time polishing her nails. "Her tool," Dewriter says, "Is an article s-mowhat. like the woods handles, or holders, for blotting paper—a narrow strip of shows, lvory, or india rubber, with a knob on one side and a surface of channots skin on the other. Some of these polishers are fancifully made, and \$10 is not an unusua price; but cheap ones do the work as well. The cases talk are a polishing substance and plenty of industry. A mixture is sold to the stores at a pretty high price, and it has a beautiful name and inhel, but it is a sample collec-sition of rotten stone, oil, and rouge." This staff is daubed on the rubber, and assistances friction does the rest. But the polishing is not all done on finger nails "This is the season," says the writer, "when most metro-politan women, bathe more or loss at the seasoner, and how their feet in doing so "Time was when the female hather hid the corns, humons, and little unshapening of her feet in shippers, or stack them out of sight interns sand, when not in the water; but it is different now. The attractiveness of the hurnished nails is deemto more than compensate for any little blemishes, and so the takes pains to show her feet. The change is a narked feature in the surf scenes at Coney Island, where thousands of women are in the water every afternoon

THE ANTI-PELINE CHURADE No more on proud acres; hearits

The tellicose feline Shall render hateous summer nights With awful wail and where The City Fathers have decreed Such things no more must be, And Tom his Tanky new must lead

No more at midnight's solemn hour, When lights here above thin.
Will rate cales notice alone a real power

To death down in the sca-

The beetjack new may it dis peace, And likewise last rear's hat,

And frenzied mortals now may coase

To bellow, "Thomas s'cat."